The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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feb21-1y

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Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

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may3, 1865-1y.

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Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

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DENTIST,

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April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6me

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

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The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
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INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
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☞Toothache in one minute.
☞Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
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☞Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
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☞Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

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DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

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WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

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SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
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Price Fifty Cents.

Price One Dollar.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

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at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting in Fayette County.

Moderation, Conciliation, and Harmony.

Speech of Hon. Andrew Stewart.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, March 14, 1866.

The Union ratification meeting at the Court House in this place on Monday night last was very large and the greatest enthusiasm revailed. Hon. Andrew Stewart was chosen President.

In reply to frequent calls on the President, Mr. Stewart, for his views on reconstruction, he said that the last Congress had adjourned without adopting any plan, leaving the President to adopt one of his own. He did so—a plan just and generous to the South, based "on the great central idea of loyalty," loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. None but loyal men, he said, could be allowed to hold office or participate in the Government. He presumed Congress would admit none but loyal men. This plan was sanctioned by his enlightened Cabinet; it worked like a charm; it gave the President immediate and absolute control of the Southern people. He issued his edicts; they were obeyed. He required them to repeal their ordinances of secession; they did it. He required them to ratify the abolition of slavery; to abolish it in their state constitutions; to repudiate their rebel State debts; to give the freedmen their right. However distasteful, they did it. Aided by his immense patronage, and exacting loyalty as the only condition of executive favor, the President was fast building up a loyal Union party in the South, strong enough to keep down the cutthroats and fire eaters, without the expensive aid of a standing army or Freedmen's Bureau.

In this state of affairs the present Congress met. Certain talented, bold and adroit men, hostile to the President, threw themselves into the lead; dexterously introduced *antagonistic* resolutions, not to *bring in* but *keep out* all the Southern States and people, loyal and disloyal alike—thus virtually carrying out the object of secession itself. Without debate they promptly called the ayes and noes, compelling the Republican party to vote with *them* or with the *Democrats*, thus forcing the party into a false position, from which they must in some way escape, or the party and country be ruined. These northern fanatics, with the Democrats, are now making joint efforts—the one to *kick* and the other to *coax* the President out of the Republican party.—They will fail. But suppose they succeed? What would be the condition of the country? Thus hostile and exasperated, Congress would reject all the measures of the President and he would veto all theirs. Thus the legislation of the country would be brought to a dead lock, and of course Congress had better adjourn and go home, and then what? Then, should the controversy continue, the Republicans could not of course unite with men who would divide the party and of course would select others uncommitted, dividing the country, perhaps, into three parties, the Democrats, the radicals, and the great Johnson or Constitutional party standing between the two extremes, and rallying to their standard the good and true men of all parties to save the country. They will save it; they will be successful because right; the majority will go right in the end; if not, the fountain of power being corrupted at its source, Republican institutions must fall.

Mr. Stewart said he had served several years in Congress with Andrew Johnson. He knew him well, and he never knew a firmer, purer, or more patriotic man—a man who by his talents and unaided efforts had raised himself by regular steps from the very lowest to the highest position in the world. He had good sense and good principles. His instincts are all right, and he can't go wrong. You can neither drive nor seduce him. He saw this tried in the Senate, when the leaders of the rebellion, having failed to seduce, undertook to denounce him as a traitor to the South; but he turned upon them like a lion on so many curs, and by an outburst of indignant, withering and overwhelming eloquence, actually drove many of them from their seats. It was on this occasion he said: "Were I President, I would arrest you, try you, and if convicted, so help me God, I would hang you," and certain gentlemen have lately discovered that he retains a little of this old fire still.

But it is to be hoped that these difficulties will soon be healed and harmony return, and that the Republican party will again be united, and all parties again vie with each other in applauding the President, as they did on the reading of his message at the opening of the present session—a thing that never before occurred in this country, and when the flurry is over, the denunciations of the ultra men in the North will serve to strengthen the President with the Southern people, who go by the "rule of contrary" with these men, and thus essentially aid him in bringing them back into the Union. Thus all may turn out for the best in the end. There is a Providence in all things; "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." We saw dark and lowering clouds during the war. We see them now. But God and brave men saved the country then, and God and good men will save it now.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks, Mr. Collins, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following among other resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the war being over, the reconstruction of the Union upon the most speedy, safe and economical plan should be the aim and object of every true patriot.

That the present Lincoln Republican Cabinet being perfectly familiar with all the views and purposes of the President, yet remaining in his Cabinet aiding and assisting him, shows clearly that he has their confidence, and that they believe him when he says "my whole heart is with the true men who carried the country through the war, and I earnestly desire to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them," and "there is not a principle of President Lincoln's reference in and to the reconstruction of the Union from which I have departed."

Resolved, That the policy which excludes indiscriminately the whole south, the loyal as well as disloyal people, takes away all motive to loyalty and Union organization in the south, while it unites all men there in hostility to the Government, requiring a large and expensive standing army to keep them in subjection.

Resolved, That the loyal Republican members of Congress from Tennessee, who stood for the Union in the midst of treason and persecution, are better entitled to seats in Congress, on the score of loyalty, than many who now occupy them.

Resolved, That we concur with the President when he says, "Congress has the unquestionable right to judge of the qualifications of its own members," that "loyalty is my central idea," that "none but loyal men should hold office or participate in the Government, and that if a State has but five thousand loyal men, they should govern." "That treason should be made odious and traitors punished, and that the Constitution must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in keeping a sufficient military force with the Freedman's Bureau in the South to suppress violence and protect the rights of the freedmen.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the President in requiring the Southern States, as a condition precedent to their restoration,

1st. That they should repeal their ordinance of secession.

2d. Ratify the amendment abolishing slavery.

3d. Abolish slavery in their State Constitutions.

4th. Repudiate the rebel State debt.

5th. Guarantee freedmen the right to contract, testify, sue and be sued.

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing acts and declarations of the President there can be but little ground for difference between him and Congress, and for the sake of harmony and co-operation in the great work of reconstruction, all further difficulty should cease, the past be forgotten, and all should unite in honest and earnest efforts to restore our glorious Union, and in the end, the late denunciations of Northern extremists may do good in strengthening the President in the South, where he most needs it, thus increasing his power and influence in bringing back the rebel States into a peaceful, prosperous, and lasting Union under "the old flag."

Resolved, That should Democrats and all others think proper to unite with us and the President, in honest endeavors to restore the Union—so much the better; and they will be entitled to our thanks for their co operation in this good and patriotic work.

Resolved, That in view of the present enormous and unprecedented importations of foreign goods and the exportation of gold and Government bonds, we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for such an increase of duties on foreign goods and such reduction of taxes on domestic manufactures as will secure the American markets to American labor, and especially in reference to iron, wool and woolen goods, the imports of which alone are now at the rate of $20-000,000 per year, which with adequate protection we can and will supply at home.

Resolved, That we are opposed to Congress interfering with the question of suffrage in the States, either of white or black.

Congress and the President.

Speech of Senator Sherman, at Bridgeport, Conn.

He proceeded to discuss the differences which existed within the ranks of the Union party.

It was commonly said in the newspapers that the President and Congress were quarrelling with each other; but he would show that they stood with each other on every material question. There were four different classes of propositions upon which it was said Congress and the President disagreed. The first was as to the representation of the States in Congress. There was a great deal of theoretical dispute in regard to the conditions of the States, but those theories did not amount to much. Some alleged that the Southern States were conquered provinces, and some said they were States in the Union. Democrats contended that they were in the Union, and the right to elect to Congress whomsoever they saw fit, and that it would be unconstitutional in that body to exclude Robert Toombs or Jeff. Davis if elected, and that no test oath could be prescribed to them; while on the other hand there were those who looked upon them as conquered provinces, to be governed with absolute power, just as England governed Ireland, with unhappy results to both, that would continue to exist until England did justice to Ireland.

The Southern States, in his judgment, were States of the Union in a condition of insurrection, and had no right to choose Representatives to Congress unless they could subscribe to certain specified conditions. A resolution embracing those ideas passed by an almost unanimous vote in July, 1865, only Messrs. Saulsbury, Garrett, Davis and Powel, of Kentucky, voting against it. The President endorsed this proposition even in his veto message, and also in the speech he made on the 22d of February. The Senator read an extract from President Johnson's veto, which set forth that Representatives in Congress must be men who never aided the rebellion, and said if the copperheads could endorse that, they had it harder dose to swallow than they ever had before. The only question was what terms and qualifications, what tests of loyalty should be applied to them. He (Mr. Sherman) wanted no better test than the oath which was prescribed two or three years ago. That was the position of Congress and Andrew Johnson. The point of divergency was that the President insisted in complying with those tests that each House shall be the Judge of the qualifications of its own members, while Congress insisted that while it had the constitutional power each for itself to do so, it inevitably has the power to act jointly upon this question, and he thought in that Congress had the best of the argument. The President had never said, and in his judgment never would say, that unrepentant rebels like Stephens of Georgia—though he was the best of them all—shall come back and take their places to make laws for the people of the United States.

The second question was as to the basis of representation, which the Speaker discussed at considerable length. By the Constitution of the United States representation was based upon the number of inhabitants, and the result of the abolition of slavery, which heretofore entitled the South to the representation of three fifths of the slaves, would be to give to the Southern States increased political power. If this were permitted, the white men of South Carolina would have two and one-third more political power than the white men of Connecticut. Democrats were in favor of this because they knew that the white men of South Carolina would vote for all the negroes, which would be so much butter in the churn of the Democratic party. They were opposed to any change in this condition of affairs and wanted "the constitution as it is." Both the President and Congress affirm that there should be a change in the basis of representation. The President was in favor of basing the representation upon the voters, leaving every State to say who should vote. There was a class of men in Congress who were in favor of taking away this power from the people; but that proposition did not meet with much favor, as each State was jealous of its own powers. In many of the Western States they did not allow rebels to vote, although they in Connecticut allowed rebels to vote there. The Committee of Reconstruction, when examining this matter, found difficulties presented in the rule laid down by the President, the representatives of the Northern and border States claiming that if the President's plan were adopted their States would lose power. Finally the committee hit upon a plan which they thought would meet with universal acceptance, which was that representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the the whole number of persons in each State, provided that the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color. Every Union man voted for this measure, and every Democrat against it, because it took political power away from rebels, which Democrats might want to use some time. That proposition came to the Senate and was debated, and because some feared that there might be buried up in simple words that a State might exclude people on account of race or color, it was defeated, and the matter was postponed till next week. The difference between the President and Congress on this point was that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

There was another point upon which the President and Congress differed, and that was how far the elective franchise should be extended to the negro population of the Southern States. He (the speaker) never could understand why anybody should be excluded from the elective franchise merely because he was black. But he could understand why people might be excluded from that privilege on account of condition. In his opinion the negroes of the South were mere children in intellect, and he thought it would not be wise now to compel the Southern States as a condition of readmission, to give the colored people the elective franchise—not because they were black, but because it would be time enough for them to have it when they were educated sufficiently to know what was right and what was wrong. If he was compelled to choose between a rebel and an ignorant negro, he would prefer the negro ten thousand times before the former. But as legislators were now, in amending the Constitution, acting for all future time, it behooves them to be governed by deep and broad principles. There were those in Congress who believed that the negro should have the suffrage at once, but the people of Connecticut and of Ohio could not consistently urge this measure when they refused to permit a handful of intelligent colored people to vote. President Johnson said he was willing to extend the suffrage to every black soldier who wore the uniform of the United States army and who could read and write.

☞Precious the stings of a friend, whose frowns are all in love.

Misrepresentations of the Radicals.

The radical disorganizers in Congress and their organs throughout the country are doing their utmost to create a false impression in regard to President Johnson's course in reference to restoration. On no one point is this more marked than on the position of Mr. Johnson in regard to the admission of Southern representatives in Congress. They are constantly harping upon a statement that the President is trying to force Congress to receive late Rebels and Secessionists into that body. Their organs are filled with misrepresentations of this kind, all tending to create an impression on the public mind that the President is insisting that the doors of the National Legislature shall be opened to the leading Secessionists, and the important trust of the nation placed in their hands and at their disposal.

This is the burden of the radical speeches and the song of the radical editors. In this course they have to a certain extent misled that portion of the public who take only a superficial glance at the policy of the Executive. Their frequent reiterations of these false statements have had the effect of convincing many that they are true. But nothing can be further from the truth than their assertions about President Johnson's position on the admission of those Representatives, and none know this better than the radical leaders. But it serves their purpose to keep up their misrepresentations, and they are constantly repeating them. It is part of their scheme for success in the next Presidential election, and as long as they see that the public are ready to swallow their falsehoods, just so long will they continue to repeat them.

The position of the President on the admission of Southern representatives is so well defined, and has been so plainly stated by him, that it does not seem possible that any person with the least self respect would have the effrontery to repeat the malicious statements of the radicals. The policy of Andrew Johnson on this point is precisely this:—

First. That the Southern States are in the Union. Their ordinances of secession being null and void, they have never been out, and are legally entitled to representation in Congress, the same as New York or Masachusetts.

Second. That whenever the people in any of those States elect Union men, of whose loyalty there can be no question or doubt, it is the duty of Congress to admit them.

3d. That all those claiming seats in Congress from the Southern States, who were prominently identified with the Rebel Government or Rebel army, should be immediately rejected, and their constituents requested to elect loyal Union men in their places.

Those three points embrace Mr. Johnson's policy on this subject. Nothing could be plainer or more fair than this proposition. This is the position he has been urging Congress to take. But instead of meeting him on that ground, they have appointed their "Central Directory," the Committee of Fifteen, and refuse to consider the claims even of those men who fought in the Union armies, and were loyal to the Union in the darkest days of our war. In order to sustain themselves before the people in their opposition to this plain, sensible, and practical plan, they are continually asserting that the President is trying to force them to open the doors of Congress to the leading secessionists. They know that if the people once fully comprehend Mr. Johnson's position they will rally to his support *en masse*. But by a system of misrepresentation they hope to create a prejudice against the Executive, secure their own re election, and an endorsement of their course in rejecting all claimants for seats from the South.

The effect of the two systems will be directly opposite. If that of the President could be adopted it would strengthen the loyal Union men in the South, and, from necessity, make them the nucleus for the controlling party in all those States. The people would at once see that their only course, their only salvation, was in the election of men who had not been prominently identified with the secession cause; while, on the other hand, the policy announced by Congress places the few men who remained loyal and true to the Government during the Rebellion at the mercy of the old secessionists and destroys their power and influence at home. The late Rebels will very justly say to such men as Maynard, Stokes, and Marvin:—You might as well have united with us in the Rebellion. You have gained nothing by remaining loyal to the United States; for now that the war is over you are received no better by Congress than we are. So long as Congress places the loyal men of the South in this position there is no possible chance for the growth of Union sentiment in those States. The people cannot see how they are going to gain anything by electing loyal men to represent them in Congress, and the result is that they are daily losing their strength and influence at home. Thus, while the policy of the President, is carried out, will strengthen and increase the Union sentiment of the South, and make those men who remained loyal throughout the war the basis for the governing party in that section, that pursued by Congress emboldens the secessionists and continues the political control of all of those eleven States in the hands of the very men who led the people into the maelstrom of secession. This is the issue between the President and the radicals. Let the people take their choice.

But the radicals are determined that the issue shall not be made up in this way. They, therefore, are laboring night and day and spreading false statements of Johnson's position before the country in hopes of misleading the public. They adopt for this purpose the cry that the President urges the admission into Congress of all who have been elected in the late rebellious States. There is not a shadow of truth in this assertion. But they have an object in their persistence in these statements. They are determined to keep the Southern States unrepresented until after another Presidential election, and take this course to justify their action before the people. By keeping those States out they imagine that they can secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency in 1868.

This is the secret of all their movements. Party and power, instead of the interests of the country, are the motives that actuate them. If they are permitted to carry out this scheme, then we may look for another revolution and more bloody scenes than any that we have heretofore witnessed. Suppose, for instance, that in the election of 1868 the parties are nearly balanced in the Northern States, or that the radicals have only one or two majority in the Electoral College, and that the Southern States, which have been decided by the Supreme Court to be States in the Union, although not represented in Congress, should hold their elections and give their electoral votes to the conservative candidate.

The result would be that we would plunged into a struggle at once for the possession of the Government. This is the logical result and the sequence to the present policy of the radicals. It would be a struggle both fierce and relentless. This the President wishes to avoid, and has designated a policy which will secure a peaceful and permanent restoration of the country, without any danger of collisions hereafter. If the people desire an early and amicable adjustment of the affairs of the nation, and to avoid all breakers ahead, then let them rally to the support of the President. But if they desire another war, another revolution, they can have it by sustaining the radical Jacobins. This is the issue, and the people must not be deceived in regard to it.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

Influence of the Press.

In a sermon on Thanksgiving Day by the Rev. Mr. Leaken, rector of Trinity (Episcopal Church). Baltimore, he said:

"I shall reserve the remainder of my remarks for a subject which is rarely alluded to in the pulpit, but which is exercising a most important influence upon every State, city, village, county, and family of our Union. I refer to the press—the newspaper—which from the smallest beginning, a luxury for the favored few, has become indispensable to millions and whose power in forming public sentiment is unmeasurable.

"To illustrate remotely the influence of this power, suppose a person of intelligence coming to your family every morning. He informs you of all that has occurred in your city, in your country, in Europe or distant Asia. He gathers the details of each interesting event; he attends each important meeting, and tells you what is said and done. In rain and tempest, in summer and winter, does this person pay you his daily visit, and not only brings you information, but gives you his opinion on each question that arises. In time he becomes one of you; he is identified with your family and the character of yourself and those around you have been moulded by this constant contact.

"But the newspaper does more. It brings you an hundred different articles, besides advertisements. It can be read at leisure. It can be read at leisure. Its information reaches children, and it is read by servants. It forms the subject of conversation, and plies its ceaseless visits to your home, instructive, entertaining and interesting to all. Have I ever estimated the force of this mighty engine? The French Encyclopædist helped to produce the French revolution by means of ponderous books reaching the learned few.

"What increased influence must the modern press exert, scattering its myriad thoughts daily among the millions! How noble the ministry of the editor! How vast his capacity for good or evil! He may enter the family daily and diffuse cheerfulness by his diversified thoughts. He may dry the tear of sorrow, animate the weary pilgrim to renewed exertions, arresting the young man in his downward career, and shield the humble and defenceless against the invasion of power. We have prayed for the President of the United States, and for all in authority—for our Senators and representatives in Congress assembled. And shall we forget those who make our President and determine our representatives?"

AIN'T YOURS?—The Auburn *Advertiser* relates a funny incident that occurred at a ball in that city. A bashful greeny took a lady to the ball and during the evening he attempted to open a conversation. After fidgetting about he plunged into the merits of the case by remarking: "It's powerful warm in this room; my shirt's wet, ain't yours?" Her answer is not given.

A DOWN cast editor wants to know why editors are not blessed with donation visits as clergymen are; for editors, it is well known, are proverbial for their kindness of heart, works of benevolence, and excessively tender disposition to anybody and everybody who has an awfully dull ax to grind.

☞Of all ill habits idleness is the most incorrigible.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 28, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Convention.

At the last meeting of the Union County Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to call a convention of delegates from the election districts in this county, to meet in convention the first week in April court, to take into consideration and determine the question of the adoption of the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office, in future; and that the Chairman publish in the county papers, with the call for the Convention, the manner of making nominations under that system.

In pursuance of this resolution the Union voters are requested to meet at the usual places and elect delegates the Saturday previous to a county convention, to assemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, at two o'clock, p. m. Tuesday, the 10th day of April next.

The main features of the system above referred to are as follows:

At the usual time for holding delegate meetings the voters assemble and hold an election for candidates for the different offices to be voted for at the ensuing election—voting being confined to those known to act with the party. The officers of these elections are usually chosen by the voters present, and are organized in the same manner as at a general election, except that they are not sworn. The judges of the several districts soon after assemble in Convention at the county seat, and cast up the returns, and the persons having the highest number of votes for the several offices are declared the candidates. These return judges when thus assembled in convention, appoint the County Committee and district conferees, and transact any other business that would be proper for a county convention. Candidates are usually required to announce their names in the county papers before the primary elections.

The Convention to be held in April is simply to determine whether this system will be adopted, and should it be adopted the convention will no doubt direct a further publication of rules and regulations prior to the first election under it in August next.

A. H. BAUMAN,
Chairman Co. Com.

WHAT NEXT?—Stewart's reconstruction policy may suit the political notions of certain political leaders, but it must be remembered that the time is not far distant when the people will speak, and if we mistake not they will speak in thunder tones against "universal suffrage and universal amnesty." What astonishes us most is the inconsistency of prominent men who wish to be sustained as the leaders of the Union party. If President Johnson was wrong in pardoning a few thousand rebels, what will be said of a party, or leaders of a party, who attempt to pardon by wholesale, every rebel in the land. Will the giving the negro the right to vote make the rebels any more loyal than they are. And "universal amnesty" would certainly bring back into the halls of Congress the most prominent of rebels. But as this measure is urged and endorsed by Sumner, Wilson, Greely, Forney, & Co., we should not intimate an opposition by the people.

☞ When the bill to incorporate the Connellsville and South Pennsylvania Railroad was introduced in the Senate, after it had passed the House, Senator Householder discovered that no definite period was mentioned in the act for the completion of the road. He therefore moved an amendment providing that the construction of the road shall commence one year from the passage of the act authorizing said road, and that it must be completed in eight years. Much vexation and pecuniary loss, perhaps, is thus saved to stockholders by the foresight and sagacity of Senator Householder.

☞ The bill providing for the restoration of the fisheries in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, and which passed the House by a decided vote is now before the Senate. The majority if not all the people interested are desirous that the bill should become a law, and it is hoped that the Senate will vote with this understanding.

☞ Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford, has been appointed Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. The appointment was made by Gen. Geary and the President of the late Union State Convention. There could not have been a better selection made.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.—We reply to the *Journal & American* editors in the language of Colon:—"*We are in.*" Dogs delight to bark and bite—but we have no fears of being bitten by those barking at us, as they are too slow coming up.

THE editor of the *Journal & American* in his last issue says we entered into a bargain with the "Copperheads" by which a soldier was defeated for justice of the peace. Our reply is simply this; the editor of the 8 x 10 is a sneaking *liar*.

Slandering the President.

The industrious and totally unscrupulous circulation of false reports, prejudicial to the personal and political fidelity of the President, has caused notice to be taken of some of them, and an exposure of the motives which, in certain cases have actuated the authors. In the case of Mr. Dana, of the Chicago *Republican*, whose letter to the President direct, applying for the office of Collector at New York, has been published, we must be permitted to say, while we think his strictures on the President are unreasonable and even reckless, we cannot believe that he is actuated by the feeling of personal resentment. But the extent to which the *Republican* has carried its assaults on the President, has very naturally laid Mr. Dana under this suspicion. And so long as he keeps up the war he cannot complain if those who do not know that he is incapable of acting from motives so entirely unworthy, continue to believe that had he received the appointment which he sought, the *Republican* would have pursued quite another course towards President JOHNSON.

The Washington *Republican*, acting on superior information, in giving Mr. Dana's letter to the public, takes occasion to correct a mis statement which has been widely circulated. The Chicago *Republican* embodied it in the following language:

In the speech of February 22 he manifested a strong tendency to go over to the Democrats, as his friend Montogomery Blair did last fall, and as he was then inclined to do himself.—This was not surprising, considering intimacy with the Florinces, Coyles, Aikens, and Clampitts, of Washington subterranean Democracy.

To which the Washington *Republican* replies by declaring "on its highest authority" that "the President does not know "Aiken and Clampitt, the council of Mrs. "Surratt," and that if they ever were in the White House he does not know it.

Another falsehood which has been retailed throughout the country, is taken notice of. It originally appeared in the Chicago *Republican* and was copied into the sanctimonious New York *Independent*. Here it is:

"The other day President Johnson by special appointment, gave an audience to the members of the American Iron and Steel Association including about seventy gentlemen, permanently engaged in these important branches of manufacture. They were punctual at the time specified, and had to wait only about half an hour when the interview took place. But while they were waiting in the ante-room, they saw Mr. Thomas B. Florence, the notorious editor of the *The Constitutional Union*, a more treasonable and rebellious journal, if possible, than *The Chicago Times*, go several times in and out of the President's private office, as if very intimate there. The truth is, that Florence is a regular companion of Mr. Johnson, and is just as cordially liked by him as if he was a loyal citizen, instead of an out-and-out friend of treason and rebellion."

The Washington *Republican* states the facts as following:

"The Iron and Steel Association visited the President on the 1st inst. While they were waiting in the ante room' the Maryland delegation was with the President. A public interview was going on, and correspondents, reporters and editors were present.

"Thomas B. Florence was there, not holding a private interview with President Johnson, but, like other representatives of the press, listening to a public interview. Members of the Iron and Steel Association knew these facts. This is not all. We have the best authority for asserting a fact, which seems to us to be of very little importance, that Mr. Johnson, since he has been President, has *never* seen Thomas B. Florence *privately*. Like many others he has often seen the President by going in with a crowd and taking his chances for an interview.

"The correspondent of the *Republican* can do the same if he chooses. The statement that Mr. Florence is a regular companion of Mr. Johnson, is without the slightest foundation in truth."

We have no doubt that all the reports of a prejudicial character, about the President, if pursued to the end, would be found to have no better foundation than those which have been exposed above.

A RADICAL SPEAKS.—Mrs. Swissbelm, editress of the *Reconstructionist* published at Washington, a radical anti-Johnson paper, don't like Senator Stewart's resolutions, resolutions endorsed by Sumner, Wilson, Forney & Co. She publishes the first, second, third and fourth resolutions, and then says:

"All of which appears well and would be quite satisfactory if it were not for what follows, viz:

PROVIDED, That those who were qualified to vote in the year 1860 by the laws of their respective States shall not be disfranchised by reason of any new tests or conditions which have been or may be prescribed since that year.

Which is a plain proposition that all the rebels, Jeff. Davis included, shall be released from all pains and penalties for their crimes—that the Republican party will repudiate the pledge of its nominee for the Vice Presidency to make treason odious and punish it as a crime.

It (the proviso) totally ignores the claims of the negro soldier, and leaves him to be legislated for by the men we induced him to fight against. How can it be possible that Radical men are found to endorse this cruel, cowardly, cunning device?

Davis himself must have drawn, or at least revised those resolutions, for they bear the mark of his shrewd intellect.

Mr. Lincoln's magnanimity could only extend universal amnesty for *universal* suffrage. Shall we give a bonus for his murder, by giving the amnesty for such suffrage as the proviso indicates? May God defend our Representatives from such madness."

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE CALUMNIES REGARDING THE PRESIDENT.

The villainous character of the personal allusions to President Johnson published in certain journals and repeated from mouth to mouth by his radical enemies, should be known and understood. He is charged with the grossest favoritism in receiving copperhead visitors and pardon brokers, and the assertion is gravely made that loyal delegations and members of both houses of Congress have been denied admissions, while Tom Florence flitted in and out repeatedly before their faces. Mr. Curtin and Simon Cameron are charged with saying they knew these reports to be true. All such stories are unmitigated falsehoods, from whatever source they emanate. Tom. Florence has never been admitted to a private interview with Andrew Johnson since the latter became President. Florence is accorded the privilege of all editors and newspapers, and reporters of newspapers, and permitted to accompany delegations to the President's residence whenever resolutions are to be presented or speeches made.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The joint resolution of Mr. Ancona, providing for the adjournment of this session of Congress on the last Thursday in May, which passed the House this morning by a vote of eighty to sixty-four, it is regarded by outsiders as a very laudable token of returning reason to the representative branch, besides being most unexpected, after the continued protestations of the Radicals that they would sooner sit throughout the entire summer than leave President Johnson free to work out, unchecked, his policy of reconstruction. It is believed that the Senate will very readily concur in this movement for an early adjournment. It is more than probable that Congressional apprehensions of the approach of the cholera had much to do with this acquiescence in the above resolution. Such fears are not all unfounded, for if ever a city was in a condition to court a pestilence, Washington is in that reprehensible plight.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President evidently feels that he is master of the situation, and he is terribly in earnest in his opposition to Congress, especially when he finds himself attacked as he was on Saturday by Mr. Stevens. He told a New England Congressman yesterday that Louisiana is now more loyal than she ever was, her large foreign population never having transferred the allegiance which they bore to France before the treaty of transfer; and that South Carolina is more loyal than she has been since the nullification fever began to break out. But he grimly intimated that other sections of the Union are not displaying much loyalty, and the next rebellion may be commenced in Massachusetts. There are those here who believe that we are yet to have a *coup d' etat*, which will admit Southern members into Congress, and elect the most radical of the Northern Senators and Representatives. *Senon e vero, e ben trovato.*

THE NEW POLICY.

The more radical Republicans, finding that they cannot make any progress in opposing the President's policy, are now endeavoring to organize a new policy of their own, based upon universal suffrage. They propose to have mass meetings in every Southern State, which are to organize territorial governments, and send delegates here, on the style of "Judge" Warmouth, of Louisiana.

Meanwhile sensible men in Congress are endeavoring to draft a constitutional amendment which can be carried by the requisite two thirds vote, and which will not be objectionable to President Johnson. Indeed, no amendment can be passed which the President decidedly disapproves.

The President and Hiester Clymer.

The following paragraph we find going the rounds of the papers that have been denouncing the President as a traitor to the Union party. The paragraph was first published in the New York *Tribune*:

"It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. The graceful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket." He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this *particular time, with much other* remarks of a similarly encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania committeemen they were making for the Baltimore depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind."

INTELLIGENCE was conveyed to the President on the 15th, of the election of John T. Monroe as Mayor of the city of New Orleans. It will be recollected that Monroe was the Rebel Mayor of New Orleans when that city was taken by our forces in April, 1862. He refused to submit to the Federal authority and was confined in a fort. He was afterwards released, and has continued outspoken in his disloyalty to the Government. The President this evening authorized a telegram to be sent to Gov. Wells, requesting the latter to withhold the credentials of election from Monroe, and thus prevent his assumption of the office of Mayor.

☞ The National House last week passed a bill granting the State of Pennsylvania $800,000, to reimburse it for money expended for payment of militia in the service of the United States

NEWS SUMMARY.

A WAR it is thought will soon occur between Prussia and Austria. A struggle is also approaching between Spain and Chili and Peru.

A monument is proposed to be erected in memory of Major General Reynolds on the spot where he fell on the battle field of Gettysburg.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has determined to have forty thousand negro troops, now stationed at the South, mustered out within the coming month.

IN England there are 8,900 miles of railroad; in Scotland 2,105; in Ireland 1,794, making a total in the United Kingdom of 12,799.

IT is estimated that the whole oil territory of Pennsylvania might have been purchased a few years ago for $200,000, and now it is held to be worth more than $250,000,000.

THIRTY years ago there were not one hundred miles of railroad in operation in Pennsylvania, except those in connection with the canals; now there are about three thousand, five hundred miles in operation.

NEARLY all the civilian agents of the freedmen's bureau have been removed. Their places are being filled with officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

DEMOCRATS have no room to glory over the election returns from New Hampshire. Gov. Smyth's majority is about 5,000, which is more than twice the majority received by President Lincoln.

SHIP owners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indications are that it will be greater this year than at any other time since we have been a nation.

THE latest news from Mexico states that small numbers of troops are constantly arriving from Europe, and not many leaving; only those whose terms of service are up. About 30,000 French troops are in Mexico. Gen. Mejia is the most highly trusted.

CONGRESS has passed a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 to the colored poor of Washington. Are there not soldiers' widows and orphans in the North just as needy and better entitled to the Government bounty?

GOV. CURTIN has signed the new Revenue bill, and it is now a law. Henceforth there will be no taxes whatever imposed upon real estate for State purposes; but such taxes as are now levied and unpaid must be collected

Two negro children were sold at Staunton, Va., on the 9th of April, '65, for 5000 cabbage plants. This was the last sale of the "peculiar institution" in the valley of Virginia.

GOLD is now down to 127⅝, the lowest point it has reached since 1863. Its highest point was 200. The steady and continued appreciation of greenbacks toward their par value is the safest and surest return to specie payments.

A VERY destructive fire occurred on the 22d, at an oil well near Petroleum Centre, Pa., which spread to other property, involving considerable loss. One man was so terribly burned that he died in a few minutes, and others are so badly injured that but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery.

THE American Missionary Association have organized 11 colored schools with 1800 pupils in the valley of the Shenandoah. The most difficulty was found in Lexicon where the students of Mr. Lee's college combined with the populace against it. In Richmond there are now 1100 blacks attending school.

THE speech of President Johnson, at the meeting in Washington on the 22d of February, attracted much attention in England, and met with very general approbation. The London *Times* warmly applauds it and says it would not have been unworthy of the great founder of the American Republic.

MR. McCulloch's February statement shows that the funding process has been carried on quietly, but successfully, during the previous month, by the increase of $10,672,700 in the five-twenties. The kind of liabilities funded is shown by the reduction of $11,956,000 in the seven thirties; $6,000,000 in the compound interest notes, and $466,850 in the greenbacks.

IN settling up the account of an army Pay Master, a few days since, there was a balance due him from the General Pay Department at Washington of three cents. The papers for the settlement of the claim through the hands of about a dozen different officers, each endorsing or countersigning them, each formality being as strictly adhered to as if the amount was three *millions*.

THE number of pardons that have been granted by the President to persons in the States below named, under the thirteenth exception of the amnesty proclamation, is as follows: Kentucky, 12; West Virginia, 48; Arkansas, 31; Missouri, 10; Virginia, 2,070; North Carolina, 482; South Carolina, 638; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 142; Georgia, 1,228; Alabama, 1,361; Mississippi, 765. Total, 6,835.

☞ The following is a copy of an act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, which has been passed by both the Senate and House:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled out side "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator and member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "country;" one ticket shall embrace the names of township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace names of borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be desposited in seperate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert, in their election proclamation hereafter issued, the first section of this act

Letter from the West.

WESTFORD, WIS., March 19, '66.

March 3. Took the "buss" at Chicago station for Milwaukie depot. While awaiting the departure of the train I strolled around and viewed the sights. If Pittsburg has its smoke and coal dust, Chicago has its mud; mud to the horses' knees. Overloaded teams, wagons sticking in the mire, and sons of "Fenianism," were among the principal things to be seen. In my stroll I saw Lake Michigan. The weather being somewhat cool, I assure you the breezes therefrom were cooler—piercing, extremely. Left the city at nine o'clock, a. m., and arrived at Milwaukie about 1 o'clock, p. m. Left here about two o'clock, p. m., and reached Westford about seven in the evening.

This is a town of about 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants. It contains everything required to promote business, such as hotels, stores of every variety, confectioneries, restaurants, billiard saloons, &c. While attending to the things of this world, the things of the future are not forgotten; churches are raised up, in which the children of God can assemble and praise Him to whom praise is due. The principal churches are Methodist Episcopal and Universalist. The I. O. of G. T's. is one of the grand institutions of the town, and be ye not surprised when I tell you it surpasses Standing Stone Lodge, No. 85, both in numbers and literary advancement—I wont say literary attainments, because it would not be correct. S. S. Lodge should be proud of the intellect embodied in the principal members, and should devise some means to bring out more in temperance papers, temperance lectures, and such like. The number of this Lodge is 106. Old grey headed men, middle aged men, married men and their wives, manifest as great an interest—if not greater—than the younger folks. Why should it not prosper?

Since my arrival at this place I am indebted to my fellow classmate and friend, John S. Lightner, druggist, son of Adam Lightner, near Cottage, Spruce Creek valley. John is a shrewd, energetic business man. His course through life has been just such a one as was predicted by many who knew him at the Collegiate Institute in Mooresville. He being somewhat prejudiced to the "profession" of farming, concluded to make his life easier by seeking the fortunes of the far off west. In the latter part of 1860 he left home. In the former part of 1861 he was in Illinois engaged in instructing the "young idea how to shoot." In the latter part he traveled through the different western States lecturing on different topics of the day. The former part of 1862 he was in Minnesota trading with the Indians, and the latter part in Westford devoting his attention to the branch of medicine, in which he proved so successful that his employer soon left him in charge. Finally John became proprietor, gained the confidence of the people, and is now doing a thriving business. Success has crowned his efforts; caused by his own perseverance. When a young man establishes himself as John has, he deserves credit, and the better way to give it is to notice him in the HOME papers. More anon.

WILLIAM H. FLENNER.

So many Federal appointees at the South are swallowing the iron-clad oath with such easy avidity, that a bill will be prepared and probably passed by Congress, requiring District Attorneys and Grand Jurors in the Rebellious States to return all cases of known perjury for indictment before their respective District Courts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, SUSAN JANE DAVID, on my account, as I will not pay my bill contracted by her.
March 27, 1866-4t* JACOB DAVID.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.

The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handing in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WAGNER, } Comrs

Medical Electricity!

The Deaf may hear! the Blind see! and the Lame leap for Joy!

DR. E. C. PRUYN, graduate of one of the first medical colleges in the union, located at Albany, and having had an extensive southern practice, will for a few months treat diseases,

IN THIS PLACE.

He feels certain that he can successfully treat the following:

DEAFNESS,
CURVATURE OF THE SPINE,
RHEUMATISM,
PALSY,
DYSPEPSIA,
CANCER,
DISEASES OF THE EYE, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TO THE LADIES!

Diseases so prevalent among females successfully treated without any of the disgusting exposures which have been resorted to by some of the physicians in our large cities. Ladies, therefore, need have no hesitation in consulting the Doctor.

The public may be sure that there is no quackery. The Doctor does not pretend to cure everything, or raise the dead, but the diseases above mentioned, with many others if curable, he will cure.

The Doctor may be consulted at JACKSON'S HOTEL for a few months.

☞ Consultation free. Charges moderate.
Huntingdon, Mch 27, 1866

$40 REWARD.—Was stolen out of my store in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on Sabbath night the 4th of March, 1866, sundry articles of merchandise, consisting of part of one piece of brown Merino with small flower, one piece plaid Cassimere, also three Watches, one a detached lever with hunting case, two cylinder escapement, one rifle gun, one extra violin, a lot of suspenders, a lot of silk handkerchiefs, silk velvet braid, a lot of fancy trimmings, leather, a lot of pen knives, one red photograph album, rings, lead pencils, and a variety of other articles of fancy goods. $25 will be paid for the recovery of the goods, and $20 for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, or $40 for both. mh21-3t DAVID WEAVER.

FRESH

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3 '65.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO, wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS

J. W. CALVER & CO.,

HAVE OPENED and are receiving weekly a fine assortment of STRAW HATS, BONNETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN W. CALVER & CO.,
No. 61 North Second street, below Arch,
mh21-2m PHILAD'A.

☞ Fancy and Straw MILLINERY. PATTERN BONNETS on hand.

HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices.
mch21, 1866-3m

POTATOES. POTATOES.
20,000 BUSHELS
For Planting and Table Use.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties:—

Peach Blows,	Monitors,
Buck Eyes,	Cusco,
Mercers,	Jacksons,
Prince Alberts,	Early White Sprouts,
Garnet Chili,	Early Dykeman &c., &c.

from various sections of the country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market prices!

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4, Arch St., and 54 North Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
mch21-4t

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR
SPRING SALES,
Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L. have their usual assortment of staple goods.—Also Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.
P. S. Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of buyers. mch21-6t

Rare Oportupnity for Profitable Investment.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co., OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $500,000
Divided into 50,000 shares at $10 each.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.
VICE PRESIDENT—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER—E. B. HARPER, Of Harper, Durner & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY—LOUIS R. McDONOUGH, Philadelphia.
SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES—D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.
OFFICE—*No. 55 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Silver Mining Profitable.

That the business of Mining and reducing silver quartz is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mexico, Peru, Germany, and other silver-bearing countries, and that Silver Ledges are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the testimony of such eminent and disinterested men as Bishop Simpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof. James, Hon. Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engaged in the business of mining in that State. Prof. Silliman, whilst in Nevada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills!"

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in a lecture delivered in the city of New York, after his return from Nevada, said: "Were the debt of our nation $20,000,000, there is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off, to give to every soldier who returns from our battle-fields muskets of silver instead of iron. * * * I do not speak now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from *observation and exact calculation.*

What Dividends may be Expected

As to the amounts of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, operating in Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.

Harpers' Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada" which, with reference to the profits of of silver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20 per cent. per month to the investor; and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when once opened."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, speaking on this subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, these mines have paid from 3-0 to 300 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested."

What other Companies are Doing.

There is not a single Company now in operation with their own machinery in Nevada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success. All are returning not only large, but ex-traordinary dividends, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly *advanced*. For instance, on March 2d, the stocks of the older Companies were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry, $495; Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $505; Imperial, $117; Crown Point, $1,040; Alpha, $360, Yellow Jacket, $430." The original price of these stocks was less than $50—some of them only $10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success *even greater* than that achieved by the Gould & Curry. For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only $10, is now quoted at $1,150. So, also, the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall; its shares, though originally sold at $10, soon went up to $105, and on the 1st of March had advanced to $200

The Natural Conclusion.

It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enterprise, requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, *with so little risk*, as Silver Mining. *Every Company that owns a mine, and will necessity go to work* MUST BE A SUCCESS! *It cannot possibly fail.* The only difference between companies at *work* will be in the *amounts* of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY

Are the owners of NINETEEN (19) valuable LEDGES or MINES, amounting to 41,000 linear feet (the chief of which is the Revenue Extension Lead, one of the richest ever discovered in that district), all of which are situated upon the celebrated Lander Hill, near Austin, Nevada. The Hopkins' Tunnel, which commences at the foot of Lander Hill, and will pierce the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the Silver Veins, and will cut in its course upward of one hundred and fifty mines (this number is not already located), is also the property of this company. Work upon this tunnel is being pushed forward with energy, and has already reached upward of three hundred feet.

The Superintendent telegraphs from Austin, Nevada, under date of February 22, 1866, as follows:

"At work on Revenue Extension Mine; ore taken out to-day assays $157.45 to the ton. Work at Hopkins' Tunnel advanced 70 feet since last dispatch (February 2)."

And again, under date of March 5th, as follows:

"Receipts in bullion $1 900. Tunnel advanced 100 feet, Revenue shaft 20 feet."

What Others Say about it.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of March 3, contains a letter from one of its correspondents, dated Austin, Nevada, February 5, 1866, which says:

"At the lower extremity of the city of Austin—quondam Clifton—where Pony Canon debouches into Reese River Valley, a project has been commenced, which, if carried out in accordance with the plan of those who conceived the scheme, will prove one of the most magnificent works of the day, and which cannot fail to handsomely reward those who push it to completion. I allude to the Hopkins' Tunnel. The Revenue Extension Mining Company, owning this Tunnel, have a series of ledges lying parallel with each other, located upon the hill at the foot of which this work commences, and will cut at least by a right angle each lode with which it comes in contact throughout its entire length, and they can be numbered by the score—the hill being literally seamed with them.* As this great work progresses, vein after vein of rich rock bearing the precious metal will be crossed, at a depth sufficient to render their working profitable, each in succession being cut at a greater depth from the surface than the preceding one, owing to the rising of the hill in which they are located. Upon these veins, after they are crossed workmen can be engaged in extracting the ores upon either side of the tunnel, without in any manner hindering its progress."

The Success of the Company Certain.

It is thus apparent that the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company have progressed so far in their operations that success is not only certain, but *actually at the door*. Before the close of the coming summer—perhaps by the middle—it will be ranked amongst the DIVIDEND PAYING companies, and its stock will, in all probability, advance to $25, $30, or perhaps even $100 per share—Therefore, *now is the time to invest.* Only a small portion of the working capital yet remains unsold, and the Directors are anxious that it should be disposed of immediately, in order that there may be no delay in the prosecution of the work in hand. Hence this advertisement.

Price of shares $10, free of assessment.
Certificates issued as soon as funds are received.
Persons wishing to invest, whether in large or small amounts, may remit to or address
E. B. HARPER, TREASURER,
No. 55 South Third Street,
March21-1m Philadelphia.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of
pc24 LEOPOLD BLOOM.

SALES.

Estate of Dr. J. B. Luden; deceased.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
MEDICAL LIBRARY,
Surgical Instruments, Apparatus,
&C, &C, &C.

I will offer at public sale at the office lately occupied by Dr. J. B. Luden, dec'd., in Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 31st March, 1866,

at 10 o'clock a. m., his medical library, containing standard treatises in both the English and German languages; also, all his surgical and obstetrical instruments and surgical apparatus, including a highly finished and costly set of splints for fractured limbs, deformities, &c; also, a complete wired skeleton; also the office furniture and fixtures mh21 JOHN SCOTT, Admr.

Farm For Sale.

ALL that farm or tract of land situate in WALKER township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in said borough,

On Thursday the 12th day of April next.

This farm contains two hundred and thirty seven acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and has thereon a large and comfortable Dwelling house, a large bank Barn and other outbuildings. There is also a well of excellent water at the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young orchard of fruit trees just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides on the farm, and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him every necessary information regarding terms, &c
CORNELIA M. REED.
Huntingdon, Mch 14-3t

GROUND RENTS For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS', Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

FOR SALE,

A good Dwelling House and part of a lot on Washington street. Possession given on the 1st of April For further information inquire at Lewis' Book and Music Store. feb7

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.
Apply at the GLOBE office. feb21

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All persons knowing themselves indebted to or having claims against R. C. McHILL or W. McNALEY, of Alexandria Foundry, will call at Peter Swoope's office, Huntingdon. The books being in his hands for settlement, persons giving immediate attention to the above will save costs. I will be here until April 1st; after that date all communications shall be addressed St. Marys, Elk county Pa. R. C. McHILL.
Huntingdon, March 14, 1866-3t

Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that a letting will be held at Squire Christy's office in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 24th day of MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, to let out on contract a piece of new road to be made through Jackson's Narrows, about three quarters of a mile below Barree Forge, for which sealed proposals will be received by the Supervisors of Porter township from this time until the time above specified.—Said proposals to be directed to the care of Wm. Christy at Alexandria. Specifications thereof may be seen at the Post Office in Alexandria and also at the office at Barree Forge, and the ground on which said road is located will be shown to any person who may apply for information to George Wallenter, a Supervisor in said township.
By order of the Supervisors of Porter township.
March 14, 1866-2t

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN

The next session of this Institution will open on TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, and continue a term of eleven weeks. The low terms on which students will be accommodated, together with the healthy location of the institution, the few inducements to vice and extravagance, and the strict moral character of the surrounding population—all conspire to give it a decided advantage over similar Institutions and make it a desirable place for the training of youth.

TERMS.

Boarding, Tuition and Room Rent, per session of eleven weeks.....$45,00
Latin, Greek, Music, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address,
W. A. HUNTER, Principal,
mh14-4t Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY

MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART. }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open
TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Railroad, and 24 miles from Cumberland a station on the North Central Railroad. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the *influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable* location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientific, Classical, and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due *respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example* "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mch14-4t Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Hunting*don and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE* at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and *Provisions of all kinds.*

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.
TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c
He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
WM. LONG,
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866,

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARM

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mar. 28, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—The new steam flouring mill of this place is rapidly being completed.

—Quite a number of farmers and others are already beginning to "flit."

—Horse-bills neatly printed at this office. Bring in your orders.

—Huntingdon has a new bakery, on an extended scale. Mr. Nathan Corbin is the proprietor.

—Jas. A. Brown, the hardware merchant, will soon be ready to move into his new, large and beautiful storeroom.

—The public schools of the borough are closed. They will be opened on the 1st day of May next.

—Glasses for marksmen, glasses for weak eyes, and glasses for all ages, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

—Another wreck of seven freight cars occurred above Petersburg on Saturday last.

—Easter comes on Sunday next, the 1st day of April. Last year it was on the 16th of April.

—Henry & Co., have just received a splendid assortment of new goods at reduced prices. Call and examine.

—The death warrants of Buser and Houser, the murderers of Miss Polly Paul, of Cambria county, fix the execution on Friday, April 20th.

—The soldiers of Altoona and vicinity will celebrate the anniversary of Lee's surrender (9th April) by a public parade and ball. A hint for our 'blues'

—The 1st day of April is coming, but we are afraid it is coming too soon for those who have no houses to move into. The cry is, more houses or less people. Let's have the former.

—J. J. & J. Fee have taken possession of the Exchange Hotel and are ready to accommodate all who give them a call. Col. Morrison is fitting up the stone house at the station as a *hotel*. Col. knows how to keep one.

—A smash up occurred near Mill Creek on Monday night, the 19th inst. Several freight cars were wrecked and an employee injured, whose name we did not learn. The accident was the result of negligence of duty on the part of telegraph operators.

—Troutfishing is lawful now. If you know where to catch 'em, you can do so without fear of the law catching you. We think shad are on the way, at least there is a shad-ow of them coming through the Legislature.

—Samuel A. Black, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the western division of the P. & E. R. R., has been appointed acting Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central Road, for the division extending from Harrisburg to Altona.

—We regret to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Charles Hardy, tanner at Ennisville, on Friday last. We are informed that he fell from the loft, and falling on the edge of the bark hopper broke his neck and died instantly.—He leaves a young family and very many warm friends to mourn his early death.

—Geo. C. Wilson, formerly of Alexandria, this county, and at one time a typo in the *Globe* office, has become associated with R. B. Brown, of the Clarion *Democrat*, as Assistant Editor. We wish George great pecuniary success, but we are afraid he has sold himself for a mess of pottage.

—These are the days of great changes, and we know not what a day will bring forth. On Tuesday last the weather had made such a premature change that in the evening we had rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder. Sunday last was very cold, and Sunday night was said to be colder than any we had through winter.

—The young man Snyder, who escaped from jail a few weeks ago, was again caught in Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. He was brought to his unpleasant home well ironed, in which condition he will remain until his case is tried next month. We learn he was arrested in the same house as before. He ought to have been sharp enough to have known better than be caught in the same trap twice.

—The following resolution has been passed by our community in private assembly met: *Resolved*, That secret weddings are nuisances; because they create a bad topic for the gossips; they dont give the vagabonds a chance to yell and hoot; they never benefit the printer men with a cake; and further, that "what is nobody's business is everybody's business;" that "coming events cast their shadows before;" that "time reveals all things;" that "a woman can't keep a secret;" and that in the course of events, secretly married people find it would have been to their advantage had they published their wedding. We hope reverends, squires, and others who are entrusted with the married rites, will bear the above facts in mind, and hereafter advise their matrimonial friends to let the people know the whole.

Horrible Revelation!

The last number of the *Round Table* published in New York, makes some startling revelations regarding our female friends. How the editor made the discovery we are unable to determine, with our knowledge of the immaculate profession. However, if not already in possession thereof, we sincerely regret that the ladies of this vicinity have not the advantages for procuring the indispensable articles which those of their sex in Gotham have every facility for obtaining. The *Round Table* publishes a statement that the corset makers of that city have been driving a tremendous business in the manufacture of "artificial calves" for fashionable ladies. It is stated that they have been very popular with the so called 'upper circles,' and it is their surprising success with this class that has led to the unusual mania for skating during the past season. According to the Round Table the rage of the season has been these adjustable calves, nor has the demand fallen off very materially with the passing away of the skating season. They are worn by the most fashionable, if not the most respectable, in the promenade and at the weekly social gathering, and, in fact, almost everywhere. Very nice young men stand behind counters all day long, and sell them to very nice young ladies in sizes to suit. The question may be asked, what next? Patent adjusted calves! Farewell to shapely ankles, and the attendant thrill. Street crossings have lost their value, and society is a cheat. It is not too much to predict, for the future, that the most of our young ladies will be made up in greater part at the furnishing store and the milliner's.

New York Swindling Concern.

We are almost daily in the receipt of propositions from New York swindling establishments, to embark in their lottery, prize jewelry, and other deceptive enterprizes, or to advertise their fraudulent schemes for the fleecing of the uninitiated. Against our better judgment we have, on several occasions, admitted these notices in our columns, when vouched for by our responsible advertising agent, but now give notice that, henceforth, our paper cannot be made the medium for circulating such rascality, and we warn our readers against being deceived by them. We have received a number of "certificates," pledging to us gold watches, diamond pins, etc., provided we send forward, in advance a specified amount in cash; these articles, generally prove worthless. Another enterprising genius pledges himself to guarantee us a prize of $1,500 in a Kentucky lottery, for the small consideration of ten dollars to be sent to him by return mail having kindly selected us "as a prominent individual in the community to show the Greenbacks." This amount at the present time, would place us beyond pecuniary want, but, as we had not just then ten dollars to spare, we notified this friend of humanity that he might safely enclose the amount to our address, deducting for himself all necessary and reasonable expenses. We shall not fail to notify our friends of its receipt but, in the meantime, suggest to them to be wide awake against the trickery of all such swindlers.—*Cumberland Union.*

The above says so well what we intended to say for some time, that we transfer it literally to our columns.

Change in the License Law.

The Legislature has passed a law giving to the courts which now by law act upon applications for licenses, full power to hear all remonstrances that may be presented, and be informed by such remonstrances as to the fitness of the applicant, or whether any license to sell liquor should be granted to any applicant in the borough or township wherein the remonstrants and applicants for license reside. That when the greater number oppose the granting of any particular license or licenses whatever in such township, ward or borough, said court may refuse altogether granting any such licenses, and that hereafter no licenses for eating houses shall be granted by the treasurer of the county, but by courts alone. The bill is in the hands of the Governor for his signature. It is a decided improvement, we think, upon the old system, nevertheless far from being perfect, if it is possible to get a perfect License system. We hope that the friends of temperance will see that none but worthy houses are licensed.

Thanks.

The ladies of Huntingdon, who have been working for the Freedmen, thank the people of town and country for their very liberal contributions. A large well packed box was forwarded on Saturday last.

We are now making up a box for "City Pastor." Any who wish to contribute may send this week to the care of Mrs. Amanda Blair, who will send the box as soon as filled.

A FRIEND OF FREEDMEN.

Episcopal Services on Good Friday.

Next Friday being Good Friday there will be service in the Episcopal Church that evening at seven o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Barrow, on the *Crucifixion of Christ*. All are invited.

—The Union County Convention will be held on Tuesday the 10th, instead of Wednesday the 11th as heretofore published.

—We heard of an extraordinary wedding that took place on Tuesday evening last at a station on the B. T. railroad. We forbear mentioning the names. A bridal company, consisting of bride and groom, and bridesmaid and groomsman, set out, amidst torrents of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, for the Squire's office; but when on the road they met the Squire, and on the spot they broached the subject to him, when he forthwith proceeded to declare the couple man and wife. We did not learn whether the rain soiled the bride's "bib and tucker," or the groom's high crown, but we do know that the events of that night were such as to make the wedding of everlasting memory to both. We never heard of such a "thunderin" wedding.

—A petition has gone up to the legislature from Mifflin county, praying that Brady township of this county be annexed to Mifflin. We are pleased to see that a remonstrance is being circulated from our people against this invasion. The remonstrance sets forth that Mifflin county is now, "by the mere acquiescence of Huntingdon county, exercising jurisdiction over a rich part of the territory rightfully belonging to the latter named county, and has been receiving all the benefits arising therefrom for a long series of years." The people of Brady have no desire to be joined to Mifflin, and it is they who will have the opportunity to speak through the remonstrance.

Notice.

Our store and office books are full of small accounts against persons residing in town. As we find time we will make out bills and place them in the hands of our town collector Wm. H. King for collection, and hope he may not be turned away with promises. Those knowing themselves indebted can save us trouble and expense by calling at our store and squaring up.

☞ We call attention to the card of Dr. E. C. Pruyn, in advertisements.—He will remain at the Jackson House a few months. Charges moderate.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co.

We call special attention to advertisement of this company in another column. Read it. 1m.

Exempts.

The following persons are exempt from military duty according to an Act of the General Assembly, approved 4th May, 1864:

SECTION 1. Persons enlisted into volunteer companies; persons exempt by the following sections; idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crimes.

SECTION 9. The members of the Legislature, and the officers thereof, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Auditor General, State Librarian, Superintendent of Common Schools, and all the Judges of the Courts of this Commonwealth, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Prothonotary, District Attorney, and Clerks of the Courts of this Commonwealth.

Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, of every uniformed troop raised, who has, or shall hereafter uniform himself, according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company, or troop, for the space of seven consecutive years, in active service, from the time of his enrolment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion.

MARRIED,

On the 20th of March, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. A. Creveling of Shirleysburg, Mr. JOHN B. TOBIAS of Hopewell, to Miss HETTIE M. DAVIS of Yellow Creek.

DIED,

At Petersburg, on Tuesday a. m., the 20th, NANCY, wife of Joseph M. Stevens, Esq., in the 50th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

☞ Country Confectioners will promote their own interests by purchasing supplies from GEORGE MILLER & SONS, No. 610 Market street, Philadelphia. This is one of the oldest houses in the city, and possesses of course many advantages. Being large manufacturers and importers, they are able to sell at the lowest figures. All orders, whether large or small, are promptly filled.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec 201865-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March. 26.

Family Flour	$10,00
Extra Flour	$8,00
Superfine Flour	$6,25
Rye Flour	$4 75
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$2,40@2.70
Fair and Prime Red	$2,30@2,38
Rye	8
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	50
Barley	60
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$6.25
Timothy	$3 75
Flaxseed	$2,95
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour ₿bl	9.50
Extra flour	$8,50
Superfine Flour	$7,00
Corn Meal ₿ cwt	$2.25
Buckwheat flour ₿ cwt	$,00
White Wheat	$2.15
Red Wheat	$1,70 @ 2.00
Rye	75
New Corn	60
Oats	38
Cloverseed	$4,50 @ 5,50
Flaxseed	2,40
Dried Apples	3,00
Dried Peaches ₿ lb	25 to 30
Butter	40
Eggs	20
Lard	18
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	23
Tallow	14
Hay	$10,00
Beans ₿ bus	$2,00
Potatoes ₿ bus	$1,30
Onions	$1,50
Timothy	$2,50 to 3,00
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Barley	60
Rye Chop	$2,50
Mixed Chop	$2,25

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,

No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

jan24-1y

☞ Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 9TH DAY of APRIL, A. D. 1866, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One hundred and ten acres of land, more or less, in Jackson township, adjoining lands of James Oaks on the south, Greenwood Furnace lands on the east, north and west, with a frame house and barn, and other outbuildings. About twenty-five acres cleared upon the above described farm.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Shadle.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in a farm, tract or parcel of land in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Simon Bales on the east, William Mundorff on the south, James Hutchinson and David Thompson on the west, and George F. Hetrick on the north, containing 123 acres, more or less, being the same land which the defendant purchased from Samuel Hess by deed dated 1st April, 1864, having a log house, log barn and other improvements. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Myers.

Also—The undivided half part of a tract of land situate in Henderson township, on Stone Creek ridge, surveyed in the name of John McClellan; adjoins lands late of William Sankey's heirs, lands late of James Gwin, Esq., containing 165 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared thereon, the residue being timber land chiefly white pine; no buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jas. Steel, Esq.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

If court continues two weeks deed acknowledged on Wednesday of second week. one week's court, property knocked down on Monday and deed acknowledged on the following saturday.

JAS. F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 9th day of APRIL next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John Kautz, Alexandria.
Martin Mears, Barnet.
James Gleason, "
John Burns, "
Michael McCabe, Blairsville.
Henry Cook, Broad Top city.
W. T. Pearson, "
David Lewis, Carbon township.
John D. Borin, Cassville.
Daniel J. Logan, Cooketown.
John H. Herbert, Coalmont.
Thomas H. Fagan, "
Thomas Martin, Dudley.
William Ryan, "
Jesse Musser, Green Tree.
A. A. Jacobs, Huntingdon.
Henry Lloster, "
George Thomas, "
J. Jackson Fee, "
Christopher Snell, "
Valentine Brown, "
George Long, "
James Fleming, "
Samuel Fleming, Manor Hill.
George W. Sunderland, Mapleton.
John S. Weston, "
Jacob Gillaugh, Mark'esburg.
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek.
George N. Simpson, "
S. Bryson Shaver, Mount Union.
John G. Stewart, "
James C. Smiley, "
Jacob Little, McAlevy's Fort.
William Johnston, McConnellstown.
Washington Lang, "
Abraham Carothers, Orbisonia.
John W. McMullen, "
John Houck, Petersburg.
Augustus Lotterman, "
Jacob Hallman, Saulsburg.
William S. Thompson, Shade Gap.
Perry Harris, Shirleysburg.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
Alexander Seeds, "
Samuel Steffey, Steffeysville.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
William Bell, Wilsontown.
W. H. Harper, McAlevy's Fort, to retail by the quart

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, March 21, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Monday, the 9th of APRIL, A. D. 1866.

1. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Simon Gratz, late of Cromwell tp., deceased, set apart to his widow Isabella Gratz.

2. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Irvin, late of Jackson twp., deceased, set apart to his widow Elizabeth Irvin, under the act of Assembly of 1851.

3. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Daniel Montague, late of Cromwell twp., deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Fink, late of Penn township, deceased.

5. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of Jacob Snyder, late of Porter tw., deceased.

6. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels taken by the widow of John Donaldson, late of Union twp., deceased.

7. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Patrick Moore, late of Warriorsmark tp., deceased.

8. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart, to the widow of John Keagering, late of Clay twp. deceased.

9. The Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of Jacob Crotsley, late of Cass township deceased.

10. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels, set apart to the widow of George Russell, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

11. Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to the widow of George Treaster, late of Jackson township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

March 13, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of APRIL next, (1866,) to wit:

1. Administration account of Samuel Rorer, Administrator of Jacob Rorer, dec'd., as filed by Abraham Rorer and Saml. Bowman, administrators of Saml. Rorer, dec'd.

2. Guardian-ship account of John P. Hoover, guardian of Martin H. Brumbaugh, (now deceased,) who was a minor child of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

3. Administration account of Geo. Hawn, Administrator of Michael Hawn, late of Braly township, deceased.

4. Account of Thomas Mather, Administrator of Patrick Dobbs, late of Carbon township, deceased.

5. Account of Henry Wilson, Administrator of Robert Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased.

6. Administration account of Archibald D. Stitt, administrator of Isabella B. Stitt, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

7. Administration account of Benjamin E. Stitt Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of Hugh McMullin, late of Tell township, dec'd., as filed by James E. Harper, administrator of Benjamin Stitt, deceased.

8. Partial administration account of David Ashton, administrator of Thos Ashton, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.

9. Account of John Barr, guardian of James T. Black one of the sons of William D. Black, late of Jackson township, deceased, who has now attained the age of twenty-one years.

10. Administration account of Abraham Weight and Casper Weight, administrators of Peter Sigafoos, late of Franklin town-hip, dec'd.

11. The partial and also the supplemental and final account of John Householder, administrator of Isaac and Christiana Clymer late of Penn township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of Saml. T. Brown, Esq., and Griffis Miller, executors of the last will of Owen Boats, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

13. Final account of Peter Speck and William Speck, administrators of Martin Speck, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

14. The Administration account of James McCall and Anthony Forshay, executors of the last will of Robert McCall, deceased.

15. The partial administration account of Saml. M'Vitty administrator of Dr. B. D. F. Baird, late of Clay township deceased.

16. The account of Henry Harris, Administrator of Harlan Q. Harris, late of Morris township, deceased.

17. Account of N. C. Morrison, Executor of William Morrison, late of Shirley township, deceased.

18. Final account of Jessie Henry, Administrator of John Henry, deceased.

19. Final account of Wm. Harper, Executor of E Bah Price late of Cromwell township, deceased.

20. The account of Henry L. Close, guardian of Nancy A. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said Nancy A. having attained her majority.

21. The account of Henry L. Close, guardian of Mary J. Smith, minor daughter of James B. Smith deceased, the said Mary J. being now dead.

22. Administration account of Robert Cummins, Administrator of Mary Cummins, late of Jackson twp., dec'd.

23. Trust account of George G. Bucher, Trustee appointed to sell the Real estate of Rosanna McGloughlin, dec'd.

24. Administration account of James Cree, Administrator with the will annexed of John Spitzer, late of Dublin township, deceased.

25. Account of Elizabeth Hegle and Simon P. Starr, Executors of Joseph Hegle, late of Tell township, dec'd.

26. Account of Christiana Crotsley, Administratrix of Wm. Crotsley, late of Cass township, deceased.

27. The Administration account of James Wilson and Joseph C. Sechler, administrators of the estate of Abraham Lewis, late of Shirley township, deceased.

28. The account of John Householder, administrator of Thomas Horsch, late of Penn township, deceased.

29. Administration account of Felix Toole, administrator of Patrick Nash, late of Carbon township, deceased.

30. Account of Wm. M. Sparr, administrator of John Sparr, deceased, who was guardian of Anna Shultz and Lewis Shultz, minor children of John Shultz, deceased.

31. The supplemental and final account of Robert G. McNeal, acting administrator of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

Register's Office, Hunt., Mch. 13, 1866.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS.

[SEAL] *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Edwards, late of Huntingdon Co., GREETING:*

WHEREAS, JAMES EDWARDS did on the 26th October, 1865, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Huntingdon praying that for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Elizabeth Edwards,

We do therefore command you, the said ELIZABETH EDWARDS, as oft n before we commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Huntingdon, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county on the second Monday of April next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Jas. Edwards your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you agreeably to the acts of the general Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, Esq., President of our said Court of Huntingdon, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1866. W. G. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Hay Forks, Trace and Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Ties, Curry Combs, Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From ceilings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH, JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing through the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

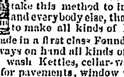
☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON, Huntingdon, Pa. feb7,1866

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.



We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, even doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,

Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY

Again in Blast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

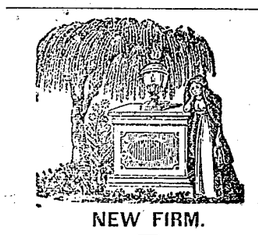
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c.

Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand.

Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866-1y

New Styles for '66 already on hand.

THE LARGEST and THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS of various styles, for

Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.

Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.

It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

Jan24-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE

BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [feb14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE

mh7'65 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN,

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon oct 17, '65.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool en Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class (tf store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

oct 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, *Provisions, &c.* He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, SALT, TOBACCO & SEGARS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Hints to Pruning.

1. Never use an axe or hatchet in pruning. The blows struck jar the fibres, and the whole work, with such tools, is too violent and harsh.

2. Take off the limbs as nearly as possible on a level with the branches which you cut from. It will heal much quicker and smoother.

3. Never leave a stub—that is, do not leave a part of the branch between the place where spurs come out, but close to the spur itself, and then the wound will heal over. The reason for this is, that no action exists in a portion of the branch left, unless there is a joint, a place where a spur comes out and where leaves will grow beyond it. In pruning a grape, it is customary to leave half an inch to an inch, under the supposition that it will prevent bleeding.

4. Never prune a tree when the sap will keep the saw wet, as it will in March, April and May, and even in February, if there is a succession of four or five days of moderate weather and bright sun.

5. From the 15th to the 30th June, and after the leaves have fallen, and until the tree freezes are the proper times to prune. Never prune during the spring months, notwithstanding the practice is so common.

6. Cover all large wounds with gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, or with some paint about the color of the bark. If paint is used carefully on the wound only, it will do no harm.

Trees are usually grafted in April or May, but they should not be pruned at that time. There are two or three reasons for this:

1. The sap is thin, and will run out, which injures the tree

2. After cutting off several good sized limbs to set scions into, the tree needs all the remaining branches to keep up all its usual action and vitality.

3. In November succeeding the grafting, any limbs that are in the way of the scions, and others belonging to the original tree, may be taken away. If there are many, however, it would be better to leave a portion of them until the following June. We have seen trees that stood in a favored spot and were beautiful when ten years old. Having a beautiful supply of Baldwins, these trees were grafted with Williams Early and the River. At the time of grafting, the operator took the liberty to prune them, and they now stand as monuments of his folly, the seven meanest trees out of several hundred that stand around them.

White Washing.

How to Prepare Whitewash.—Slake quick lime in water a few days before using it. It will then be completely soluble, and free from the coarse particles that exist when first made. A still better article is Spanish whiting, which may be bought at a cheap rate. Mix a little calcined plaster, one fourth as much the whiting, and it will look all the better. A little glue will render the wash hard for walls.—The glue should be dissolved separately If you want to color the wash any apothecary or painter can tell you what you want. A wash mixed with glue or calcined plaster should be used immediately.

How to Apply it.—Always have your work finished behind you, i. e., draw your brush from your work, you will then leave it smooth. Go over the second coat across the first coat.—This will take out the streaks and leave it smooth when dry. A good brush is absolutely necessary to make work look well. Always soak the brush in moderately warm water before using it, and clean it thoroughly when your work is done. Avoid having your wash too thick. It is a wash and not a paste that you want. When the water evaporates, a thin coating of pure lime is left, which perfectly covers the old surface; this soon absorbs carbonic acid from the air, and remains unchanged until acted upon by smoke or dust.

To prepare a wash for fences and the outside walls of buildings, put one peck of lime in a barrel, and pour on a little water so as to down the lime, as it is called. Let it swell and crack and gradually add the water till it is of the right consistency, then add four quarts of coarse salt dissolved in water. This will render the coat hard, and not so liable to wash off. A convenient way to whitewash slats for a fence before they are nailed on, is to have a box a little longer than the slats, fill it with the wash, and with a pair of tongs dip them into it. Keep the barrel covered when not in use.

In patching a piece of plastering, always cut out a square piece from the old plaster, and see that the mortar fills up the space even with the old.—We never like to see an irregular blotch overhead, when it can be so easily avoided.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cultivation of Onions.—Mr. Keith, of Tompkins county, sends to the *American Agriculturist* an account of his management of this crop. His onion patch is near his hog pen, and receives an abundant supply of manure from that source. He manures and plows in the Fall, and in the Spring gives a thorough harrowing. After raking off the bed it is covered with straw, which is burned over. The seed is sown *in rows 18 inches apart*, and the bed then receives a dressing of four quarts of ashes, and an equal quantity of hen manure, to every two rods of ground. This application is repeated four times before the onions begin to bottom to any extent. He reports his crop for the last year at three bushels of good onions to every rod of ground.

To Keep Rats from Eating Harness.—"Philomen," of Champaign Co., writes: "I have a remedy that has never failed with me. It is simply salting the rats regularly. I do this by laying salt on the sills and ties of the stable, if that is the place they most frequent; but in fact, they will hunt for it. It will occur to any farmer that sees this remedy, that harness is most cut where the greatest amount of sweat has dried, an indication that salt contained in it is what they want.

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

COURT AFFAIRS.

APRIL TERM, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 29th of January, A. D. 1866, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benj. F. Patton and Anthony J. Beaver, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of APRIL next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th day March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 29th of January, A. D. 1866, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of APRIL, A. D. 1866, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and the 90th year of American Independence.

JAS. F. BATHURST, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Mch. 14, '66.

TRIAL LIST.
APRIL TERM, 1866.
FIRST WEEK.

Leonard Weaver for use	vs H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co
Watkin & Woods	vs Robert Grafius.
Dr. Shoenberger's executor	vs Wilson & Lorenz
J. Crawford Wallace	vs G. & J. H. Shoenberger.

SECOND WEEK.

William Stewart	vs A. W. Oaks & S. Semple
Jacob Cresswell	vs F. H. Lanee et al.
J. McPherran's executors	vs Martin Orlady.
David Caldwell	vs J. Sewell Stewart.
Patrick Hammill	vs W. E. McMurtrie et al
J. E. Glasgow for use	vs Mary Gibbony's executors.
E. McMullin for use	vs Harrison Gorsuch
John Megahan	vs Boyer & Johnston.
John F. Herron	vs David Blair.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GRAND JURORS.

R K Allison, farmer, Brady
Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield
Samuel H Boyer, farmer, Penn
John Brewster, merchant, Walker
William Briggs, farmer, Shirley
Humphrey Chilcote, laborer, Union
George Colder, brewer, Alexandria
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin
W Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark
Barton Green, merchant, Barree
Elijah Gillam, farmer, Barree
J W Isenberg, blacksmith, West
Jared Johnston, farmer, West
Benjamin Kyler, farmer, Cass
Thomas Keith, farmer, Hopewell
Philip Locke, farmer, Springfield
Jacob Musser, farmer, Brady.
H M'Manigal, livery keeper, Hunting'n
Jacob Mountain, farmer, Carbon
Henry C Robison, farmer, Dublin
George Smith, farmer, Cass
J B Summers, farmer, Hopewell
Benj. Sprankle, farmer, Morris
Saml. Thompson, farmer, Franklin

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Robert Anderson, Sr., farmer, Penn
Jacob Anspach, farmer, Jackson
Daniel Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Andrew Beers, miller, Franklin
Samuel Book, farmer, Tell
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson
Thomas Cisney, farmer, Tell
A Carothers, innkeeper, Cromwell
Luden Dean, laborer, Union
Aaron W Evans, J P, Cassville
William S Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell
Daniel Fetterhoof, farmer, Morris
Robert Gifford, farmer, Shirley
George Garber, farmer, Cromwell
William Gutshall, farmer, Springfield
Charles Green, farmer, Oneida
Daniel Goodman, farmer, Huntingdon
Richard D Heck, farmer, Cromwell
William Hess, farmer, Springfield
Henry Hammer, farmer, Morris
William S Harper, farmer, Dublin
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter
Jacob Lane, farmer, Springfield
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson
Abraham Myers, carpenter, Penn
John P Myton, farmer, West
George McCool, farmer, Oneida
Henry A Mark, farmer, Juniata
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
William Y Miller, farmer, Oneida
Samuel Myton, farmer, Barree
Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield
Winchester McCartney, farmer, Brady
W M'Murtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon
Samuel Neal, farmer, Oneida
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass
Joseph G Park, farmer, Cass
Joshua Price, farmer, Dublin
Peter Peightal, farmer, Penn
T D Strickler, plasterer, Huntingdon
James Stewart, farmer, Jackson
David Stever, farmer, Cass
Samuel Tussey, farmer, Morris
L D Tate, weaver, Jackson
Jackson White, farmer, Union
David Wallsmith, farmer, Oneida
George Wagoner, farmer, Shirley
Benjamin Wallace, farmer, Morris

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

W Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark
George Bell, drover, Barree
John H Benford, carpenter, Coalmont
Jonathan S Briggs, farmer, Tell
Alexander N Campbell, clerk, Penn
Thomas Carmon, tinner, Huntingdon
James Coulter, farmer, Tell
Benjamin Coble, laborer, Penn
John H Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell
Casper Fisher, farmer, Hopewell
Kenzie L Green, farmer, Clay
George Garrer, farmer, Shirley
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriormark
Andrew Heffner, miller, Walker
Samuel Hackedorn, innkeeper, Shirley
Geo. A Heaton, merchant, Coalmont
John Hawn, Jr., farmer, Juniata
David Johnston, saddler, Penn
John Kiner, farmer, Union
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida
John Magill, farmer, Penn
John McClain, farmer, Tod
David E Nail, shoemaker, Penn
Benjamin Neff, miller, West
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Penn
James Port, Huntingdon
Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker
Isaac S Sheetz, Carbon
William Smith, carpenter, Tell
Samuel Schell, farmer, Hopewell
Andrew Shore, farmer, Shirley
James Snyder, farmer, Henderson
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell
W C Vantries, merchant, Warriorm'k
Henry Wolfkill, farmer, Brady
William Wible, farmer, Springfield

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want good goods.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIE, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
BARGAINS NOW FOR
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.
☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
HENRY STROUSE & CO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

Reward the Soldiers!
Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.
J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of—
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.
The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.
Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.
Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in this stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.
B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRILL'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Flutinas; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.
Also, WHEELER & WILSON'S celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
One door west of Lewis' Book Store
se27

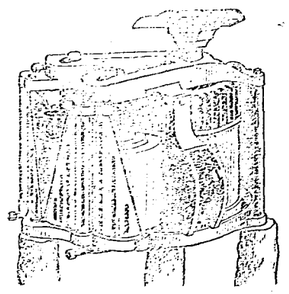
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

INK, INK, INK!
NOTICE
To Merchants and Business Men.
THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.
It neither corrodes the pen, nor moulds the fabric, is of a rich black tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not therefore, thicken as most Inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.
☞All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than any similar article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial. John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the purpose of introducing this Ink.
SIMON COHN, Agent,
Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna.
Oct. 10, '65-1y.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.
C. L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.
The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.
$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.
This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.
This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.
☞This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.
☞PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.
It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."
☞Try it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.
PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

1866. 1866.
THE "VICTOR"

CANE MILL.
NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS!
COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!
"SORGO HAND-BOOK," FREE.
CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST!
Prince & Co's New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. Free.
A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Sole Agent,
au9-9m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
oct. 17 '65.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S
15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN

Ladies' Furs,
OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.
Ladies call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Fillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels &c. &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PATENTS
PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN'S,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
mh17-3m 211 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.
ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut.) PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to the country trade.
Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.
Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Batchelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. de30-1y

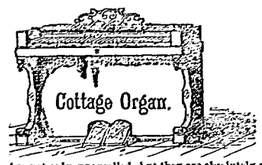
AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE GREAT AMERICAN
CALIGRAPHICAL PUZZLE,
The cheapest and most wonderful puzzle of the age!
Agents can easily make from $10 to $20 a day.
I will give any one agent $100 if he can sell 50 thousand
☞Send 10 cents for sample puzzle.
PHILIP HILL,
6.023-4t 259 Market street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Fishing Tackle.
JOHN KRIDER,
N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Just in receipt of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy
Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.
suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh14

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.
POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $25 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.
Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philada. Depot—Peyson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 429, back of the new post office, Philada. Dealers—
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
fe24-3m 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B—Always in store, a large stock of
LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
January1, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Cottage Organ.
Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely unequalled by any other Reed Instrument in the country—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.
For sale only by P. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

Pollock's
Mercantile College,
Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts.
(701) (701)
Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those with out means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*
The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.
Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods. Business Penmanship, Calculations and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education are also taught, upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.
Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.
All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.
☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.
T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 *Principal.*

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
The great invention of the age in
HOOP SKIRTS
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
This invention consists of Duplex or two Elliptic Cane reinforced springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom break or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.
The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.
A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.
The best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.
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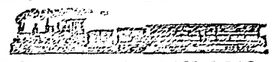
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4 33	.....	12 05	.....		Mt. Union,	5 18	9 05	.....
4 45	.....	12 18	.....		Marleton,	5 06	.....	.....
5 02	.....	12 27	.....		Mill Creek,	5 00	9 27	.....
5 05	8 12	12 48	6 24		Huntingdon,	4 40	9 24	4 24
5 23	.....	1 08	.....		Petersburg,	4 23	9 08	.....
5 29	.....	1 20	.....		Barree,	4 20	.....	.....
5 41	.....	1 32	6 55		Spruce Creek,	4 11	8 55	.....
5 49	.....	1 53	.....		Birmingham,	4 03	.....	.....
7 10	9 01	2 05	7 20		Tyrone,	4 00	8 52	.....
7 25	.....	2 20	.....		Tipton,	3 40	.....	.....
7 31	.....	2 23	.....		Fostoria,	3 35	.....	.....
7 36	.....	2 35	.....		Bell's Mills,	3 20	8 12	.....
7 55	9 30	3 02	7 45		Altoona,	3 15	7 55	3 15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

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